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THE ADVOCATE OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

VOLUME II. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1881. NUMBER 22.

LE LOUISIANAIS.

SAMEDI, 12 NOVEMBRE 1881.

L'HOTEL DE LA MONNAIE.

Les attaques récentes sur l'hôtel de la Monnaie, par le LOUISIANAIS ont été reçues avec chaleur par les Républicains de tout l'Etat.

L'appointement contemplé de M. Jones comme coiner est favorablement regardé par beaucoup de Républicains qui le connaissent bien; ils prétendent que M. Jones réconnaîtra sans distinction les réclamations des Républicains, s'il faisait cela, il pourrait certainement compter sur le respect et support du parti; mais s'il suivait la même ligne de conduite de son prédécesseur, ses actions seraient promptement dénoncées: mais nous ne pouvons croire que l'on puisse trouver un autre individu aussi injuste que le coiner précédent.

Les Républicains de couleur ont été entièrement ignorés, et les blancs qui avaient quelque peu de mérite n'ont pas eu de meilleure représentation.

Mais la position du coiner en ce moment n'est qu'une question secondaire, le protêt unanime des Républicains est le changement du Surintendant actuel de l'hôtel de la Monnaie. Il n'y a eu un officier Républicain aussi reprehensible que le Surintendant actuel de l'hôtel de la Monnaie.

Depuis l'attaque du LOUISIANAIS, à l'égard de la représentation de couleur, presque tous les autres départements ont rendu justice, et ont plus ou moins donné quelque représentation aux Republicains de couleur.

C'est un fait établi, que le President Arthur n'est pas le Président d'aucune classe, mais il reconnaîtra également, les droits des républicains blancs et de couleur, lorsqu'il y a une si grande dérogation relativement à la force numérique, en faveur du parti demandant une représentation.

Il n'y a aucun règlement civil dans le monde qui tolérerait un arrangement semblable à celui entretenu par le Surintendant de l'hôtel de la Monnaie.

Les affaires de l'Etat de la Louisiane seront présentées au President des Etats-Unis pour sa considération en Décembre prochain, les protêts contre l'occupant actuel de l'hôtel de la Monnaie sont nombreux, les républicains de couleur sont unanimes a demander son renvoi, et ceux des blancs ne sont pas moins nombreux.

Plusieurs noms de Républicains prominents et respectables, sont mentionnés pour la position, et chacun, nous l'assurons, donnerait satisfaction.

Le LOUISIANAIS a fait son choix du nom qui sera donné en temps et lieu. Le moment est venu d'agir, et tous ceux qui ont usé de leur pouvoir officiel au détriment du parti, doivent maintenant de recevoir la condamnation du parti.

Notre réclamation à l'égard d'une représentation de couleur à l'hôtel de la Monnaie a avorté, nous attendons l'appointement d'un Surintendant qui fera justice à tous, et tout en administrant les affaires du gouvernement avec honnêteté et habileté ne manquera pas de contribuer au succès du parti auquel il devra sa position.

Le grand jari de la paroisse d'Orléans, pour les mois de novembre, décembre et janvier, à la section B (juge Luzenberg) de la cour criminelle de district, se compose de MM. A A Woods, Foreman; F H Charles, M D Lagan, Lazard Godchaux, Emile Garnier, Armand Willz, Charles Orages, Benj. Crump, Auguste Marcks, Joseph Simon, W C Martin, A Cook, Willie Boos, Joseph H Reynolds, Fred Alexander, Wm Dickensen.

LES CANDIDATS DU PARTI DEMOCRATE.

Le comité Democrate Conservateur de la paroisse d'Orleans avait fixé l'election, pour les candidats du deuxième et cinquième wards, à lundi dernier. Cette election a pour but de remplacer dans le second ward, le sénateur Devezaux, décédé, et dans le cinquième, le représentant Legendre, décédé. L'élection a eu le resultat suivant:

M. Scott, dans le deuxième ward, a obtenu 152 votes, et M. Gleason, 141. Il n'y avait qu'un candidat dans le cinquième ward, M. Jules Bonnafon, qui a obtenu 223 votes. MM. Bonnafon et Gleason sont les candidats du parti Democrate. L'election aura lieu mardi 15 courant.

LE SÉNAT DES ÉTATS-UNIS.

La session extraordinaire du Sénat des Etats-Unis s'est terminée le 29 Octobre, après la confirmation de 227 nominations que le President Arthur avaient envoyées, sauf un petit nombre d'exceptions, en conférant le titre d'officiers de l'armée à cinquante-quatre cadets de West Point. MM. Sherman et Bayard ont été chargés de se rendre auprès du President pour l'informer que le Senat était prêt à s'ajourner. A leurs retours, ils ont annoncés que le President n'avait plus d'autre communication à faire au Senat, en conséquence il s'est ajourné *sine die*.

Il est maintenant certain que M. Windom est le seul qui sera remplacé par le juge Folger avant la session régulière du Sénat.

On dit que l'avocat général Mac Veigh, avait quitté son poste et avait repris ses affaires professionnelles à Philadelphie. Mais la démission de l'avocat-général n'est pas encore acceptée. Le Président Arthur a pressé M. MacVeigh de conserver ses fonctions afin de continuer sans interruption les poursuites comme celles dans la fameuse affaire du Star Route, où l'avocat général a apporté tant de zèle, de fermeté et de lumières, il y a consenti, à la condition que les affaires courantes du département seront entièrement administrées par le Solicitor général Phillips. Grâce à cet arrangement, les choses resteront intact.

L'affaire du Star Route étant venue la semaine dernière devant la cour criminelle, M. Corkhill, avocat de district et avocat du gouvernement, a demandé que l'affaire fut remise à Jeudi, s'appuyant sur le fait que le colonel Cook qui doit l'assister dans l'accusation était absent. M. Lotten, avocat de la défense, à répondu que ses clients étaient prêts à répondre à l'accusation qui pèse sur eux, ceux-ci consentiraient à accorder le délai, pourvu que le procès ne fût point ajourné de nouveau.

Les amis de M. Blaine annoncent qu'il quittera le Cabinet à la rentrée des chambres. Le Maître de Poste général James reste provisoirement à son poste. MM. Robert Lincoln, secrétaire de la guerre, et Hunt, secrétaire de la marine, conserveront leurs sièges.

CHACUN A SA PLACE.

A l'égard de la grande soirée qui sera offerte aux "hôtes de la nation" par l'Etat de New York, on a dû remarquer que la question de préséance a été cette fois réglée conformément à l'étiquette, à l'équité et au bon sens historique. Lorsque l'incident de Yorktown s'est produit, il y avait à, pour nous, une question de haute convenance nationale et patriotique qui prime toute autre question.

Nous avons été heureux de voir certains organes de la presse américaine, exempts de préjugés, signaler immédiatement, la faute peu excusable dans laquelle sont tombés des hommes aveuglés par des préoccupations politiques également prénaturées. Au fond, les questions d'étiquette ne prennent de l'importance que lorsqu'il y a intention maligne de vouloir brûler la politesse. Aujourd'hui, les Américains de l'Etat Empire se chargent de donner à M. Blaine une petite leçon d'histoire et de politique qu'il comprendra ou ne comprendra pas. En ce qui nous concerne, nous trouvons que l'enseignement est assez clair et nous engageons le futur candidat à la Présidence à comparer la moralité de sa tenue avec la morale de la leçon.

Nous avons reçu avec plaisir, par l'intermédiaire du secrétaire M. B. Conyers, et du comité, la gracieuse invitation de la société des "Demoiselles de l'Avenir." Nous sommes sensibles à leur bons souvenirs, et nous empressons de les prier d'agréer avec nos remerciements sincères, les souhaits que nous leur faisons pour une agréable soirée.

L'AFFAIRE DE GUITEAU.

Il paraît, d'après une dépêche que nous recevons de Washington, dit le Messager Franco Americain du 3 Novembre, que l'on a donné une fausse interpretation à la décision du juge Lawrence, relative aux indemnités à allouer aux temoins dans l'affaire de Guiteau. Le juge a decidé que la cour avait le pouvoir de faire venir des temoins residant à une distance de plus de 100 milles du siège de la cour, et que des indemnités pourront être allouées à ces témoins, lorsque leur compte sera regulièrement visé par le maréchal des Etats Unis. La loi relative à la limite de 100 milles ne s'applique pas au district de Colombie, et aucune modification n'a été introduite par de recents statuts, comme le croyait l'avocat de district. La cour a fixé à 20 le nombre des temoins à charge qui pourront être cités par la defense. En raison de la decision ci-dessus, le gouvernement paiera les depenses des temoins de quelque distance qu'ils viennent.

CATASTROPHE SUR LE MISSISSIPPI.

Des dépêches de l'Ouest ont apporté la nouvelle d'un terrible désastre sur le Mississippi. Le steamer Gilchrist était parti de Rock Island (Illinois) il y a quelques jours pour remonter le fleuve, ayant à son bord 18 passagers, 16 hommes d'équipage et des marchandises diverses. Le navire avait dépassé d'un demi mille le pont reliant Davenport à Rock Island, lorsque le mécanicien s'aperçut que l'arbre de couche était cassé, et que le navire retournait en arrière emporté par le courant du Mississippi, devenu très violent à la suite de la crue des eaux. Le navire était entraîné vers le pont, immense construction en pierres. Dès que le danger fut jugé inévitable, on donna l'alarme aux passagers. Dans les cabines, tout le monde fut frappé de stupeur, en entendant crier un "sauve qui peut!" le navire va se briser contre le pont! Les femmes et les enfants pleuraient et les hommes perdaient la tête. Quant à l'équipage, on assure qu'il était complètement ivre, et plus terrifié encore que les passagers, à l'exception du pilote Derand, le commis, le mécanicien et le chauffeur.

Avant que le bateau vint heurter le pont, huit personnes, purent se sauver dans un canot. Le choc fut terrible. Les machines et les chaudières démolies laissaient échapper la vapeur, qui brûla une vingtaine de personnes. Le navire ayant une large voie d'eau, s'enfonçait rapidement. A ce moment, le spectacle était terrible à voir. Ceux qui s'étaient échappés dans le canot, étaient entourés d'un épais rideau de vapeur, et le canot fortement secoué, semblait à tout instant prêt à s'enfoncer. Sur le Gilchrist la scène était plus triste encore. Personne ne répondait aux appels déchirants des passagers. La panique était à son comble. Les hommes d'équipage ne purent pas mettre à l'eau un second canot, et le Gilchrist, fut englouti avec le restant des passagers au nombre de sept, et dix hommes du bord. Il y avait un grand nombre de barils de whiskey sur le Gilchrist, et l'équipage avait bu une grande quantité ayant de quitter Rock Island. L'émotion est grande à Davenport où la plupart des victimes ont leur famille.

CH. JAMES FOLGER.

Charles James Folger, le nouveau secretaire du Trésor est depuis bien des années un des membres le plus en vue du parti republicain de l'Etat de New-York. Il est né le 15 Avril 1818 à Nantucket, Massachussets. Douze ans plus tard, ses parents vinrent fixer leur residence à Genova, comté d'Ontario, N. Y. et y sont toujours restés depuis. Après d'excellentes études de droit, il fut reçu comme avocat à la Supreme Court, en 1839. En 18.5, il fut élu juge du comté de l'Ontario où il resta quatre ans. A cette époque, il entra dans le parti republicain qui commençait alors à se former. En 1861, il fut élu senateur de l'Etat de New-York où il resta durant huit années successives, et dont il fut la plus grande partie du temps president temporaire. Dans les dernières années, il y était unanimement reconnu comme le leader du parti républicain.

Sa carrière législative fut marquée, durant la guerre de sécession par l'austérité de ses principes et la loyauté de son attitude; il était l'homme le plus redouté des lobbyistes, on de tous ceux qui se font un pur métier des choses de la législation.

A la fin de la session du Sénat, en 1869 M. Folger fut nommé sous-secrétaire du Trésor de l'Etat de New-York. A la mort du chief juge Church, en Mai 1880, il a été nommé pour le remplacer par le gouverneur Cornell. Il fut réélu à cette place pour une période de 14 ans, avec une majorité de 44,160 voix.

Depuis longtemps, M. Folger est un ami intime du president Arthur. En fevrier dernier, sa nomination à la tête du departement du Trésor par le President Garfield, a été un moment considerée comme a peu près certaine.—Messager de New York.

PROCLAMATION DU PRÉSIDENT ARTHUR.

La proclamation suivante a été publiée lundi dernier par le département d'Etat:

PROCLAMATION PAR LE PRESIDENT DES ETATS UNIS D'AMERIQUE.

Ça été depuis longtemps une pieuse habitude, à cette époque de l'année, de rendre grâce au ciel des bienfaits que nous en avons reçus; aussi, bien que nos âmes soient encore attristées par un grand deuil national, nous devons pourtant remercier la Providence des bienfaits sans nombre qu'elle nous a prodigués pendant les douze mois qui viennent de s'écouler et nous réjouir de ce que le Seigneur, dans son infinie miséricorde, ait comblé notre nation de ses faveurs. La paix au dehors, la prospérité au dedans nous ont été accordées.

Aucune épidémie ne nous a visités; les libertés que nous ont laissées nos Pères n'ont fait que grandir avec le temps, et si dans une partie de notre vaste domaine, nos frères ont essuyé des désastres dans les forêts qu'ils habitent. Cette calamité a été adoucie par la générosité compatissante de toute la population. Pour tous ces biens il est juste que la nation rende grâce au Très Haut.

En conséquence, moi, Chester A. Arthur, président des Etats-Unis, je recommande à tout le peuple d'observer le jeudi, 24e jour de novembre, comme un jour de prières et d'actions de grâces nationales, en s'abstenant de tout travail profane, en se réunissant dans les temples pour remercier en commun le Tout-Puissant dont la bonté s'est manifestée si souvent en notre faveur et en le priant de continuer à nous prodiguer ses bienfaits à nous et à nos enfants.

En foi de quoi j'ai apposé ma signature et le sceau des Etats-Unis fait en la ville de Washington, le septième jour de novembre, en l'an de Notre Seigneur 1881, et de l'Indépendance des Etats-Unis la 106e.

CHESTER ARTHUR.

Par le President:

JAS. G. BLAINE,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

CHOSES ET AUTRES.

Une ordonnance créant un bureau de commissaires chargés d'inspecter les prisons, stations de police, les maisons de détention ou de refuge, les asiles de fous ou d'indigents, a été adoptée, lundi dernier, par le comité général, qui a également adopté une ordonnance pour la ferme des marchés publics du 1er mars 1882 au 31 décembre 1883.

Un jeune homme de couleur, Allen Johnson, qui en janvier 1880 avait tué un nègre avenole pour lui voler vingt-cinq cents, a été pendu le 5 courant à Charlotte, Caroline du Nord. Il a, suivant l'usage, prononcé quelques paroles édifiantes de dessus l'échafaud et exprimé la conviction de recevoir la récompense éternelle.

Mlle Sarah Bernhardt va de nouveau courir le monde et elle a organisé une tournée dramatique dans toute l'Europe, dont la durée sera de six mois. Les principaux artistes engagés sont: MM. Angelo, Doray, Joliet, Doria, Gally, Vialdy; Mmes Lina Munte, Gally, Protat, Ondonera Hernani, la Dame aux Camélias, la Princesse Georges, le Sphinx, Frou-frou, Adrienne Lecouvreur.

PROCLAMATION DU GOUVERNEUR.

Departement de l'Executif, Etat de la Louisiane.

Conformément à l'article 72 de la Constitution de l'Etat de la Louisiane, autorisant le Gouverneur à convoquer l'Assemblée Générale en session extraordinaire, moi SAMUEL DOUGLASS McENERY, gouverneur de l'Etat de la Louisiane, j'ai jugé convenable, en vue des graves nécessités existantes, de lancer cette proclamation, convoquant l'Assemblée Générale de cet Etat en session extraordinaire et spéciale, à la Maison d'Etat à la Nelle-Orléans, pour LUNDI, 5 décembre 1881, dans le but de légiférer sur les sujets suivants, savoir:

I. Décreter une loi ou des lois faisant des allocations pour couvrir les dépenses ordinaires du gouvernement; pour payer l'intérêt sur la dette publique; entretenir les écoles publiques, les universités et les charités publiques dans l'Etat de la Louisiane pour les années 1882, 1883; faire les allocations pour la Maison d'Etat; et pour le rachat des warrants de la maison d'Etat, et pour le transfert du siège du gouvernement.

II. Pour lever, collecter et forcer le paiement d'une taxe de license sur toutes les personnes, associations de personnes et de corporations, poursuivant un commerce, une profession, vocation ou ligne d'affaires excepté les exemptions, de taxes conformément aux articles 106 et 207 de la Constitution.

III. Pour pourvoir à un revenu annuel pour l'Etat de la Louisiane, par une levée annuelle de taxes sur toutes les propriétés non exemptées de la taxe par la Constitution et pourvoir aux méthodes d'assesser et collecter les dites taxes et en forcer le payement.

IV. Pour pourvoir à la collection de toutes les taxes ou licences arriérées dues à l'Etat de la Louisiane; pourvoir à la vente de toutes les propriétés confisquées par l'Etat ou vendues à l'Etat pour taxes ou licences non payés; pourvoir à l'exécution de jugements pour taxes ou licences, rendus en faveur de l'Etat pour taxes ou licences.

V. Pour pourvoir aux frais, droits et charges, et au fonds des dépenses judiciaires dans la paroisse d'Orléans.

VI. Pour loner, vendre, échanger ou aliéner autrement la bâtisse de la Maison d'Etat, connue sous le nom d'Hotel St. Louis, dans la ville de la Nouvelle Orléans; pour l'assurer et faire une allocation pour réparations ou assurance déjà effectuées.

VII. Pour mettre en vigueur l'article 42 de la Constitution de l'Etat de la Louisiane.

VIII. Disposant de balances non allouées dans le trésor d'Etat et transférer les dits montants au fonds général, ou en faire des allocations spéciales.

IX. Une résolution jointe continuant les affaires d'une session dans une autre, comme affaires non terminées.

X. Pour mettre le Sénat à même de donner son avis sur toutes les nominations aux places, suivant l'article 68 de la Constitution.

Conformément au dit article 72 de la Constitution, la session spéciale est limitée à une période de 20 jours, et elle est est convoquée pour cette période, le pouvoir de légiférer étant limité par le dit article aux objets ci-dessus specialement énumérés.

Ainsi donné et signé de ma main et sous le sceau de l'Etat de Louisiane, ce septième jour de novembre, A. D. 1881.

S. D. McENERY,
Gouverneur de la Louisiane.

WILL A. STRONG, Secrétaire d'Etat.

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No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee as good faith. Rejected communications cannot be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

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We state for the information of several of our correspondents that business communications must be directed to H. C. C. Astwood, Editor and Manager, 392 Bienville street; local notes to W. R. Boyd, 102 Chartres street, until further notice. We cannot be held responsible for communications directed otherwise, and are powerless to redress complaints.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at GEO. P. ROWELL & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau 10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

AGENTS.

George E. Paris, City.
J. W. Edwards, City.
Mr. John Pochelu,
Miss Lizzie Lightfoot, City;
B. Boguille, "
Miss Oceana Flowers, Algiers;
Mr. A. Parnel, Thibodaux;
Mr. J. H. Bailey, Thibodaux;
Mr. A. H. Colwell, East and West Baton Rouge.
Mr. B. V. Barranco, East and West Baton Rouge.
Charles Roxborough, Iberville.
J. S. Hinton, Indiana.
R W Fitzhugh, Natchez, Miss
David Young, Concordia.
R. F. Cook, Ouachita.
L. A. Martinet, St. Martinville.
W. S. Posey, St. Mary.
Miss Blanche Sterrett, Shreveport.
A. R. Francois, St-Landry.
M. W. Overton, Kansas, Topeka.
R. J. Walker, Texas.

Unavoidable circumstances prevents us from going to press before late today the paper, cannot reach the post office in time for to day's mail.

Senator Jonas is in town, looking well his course has been conservative toward our people he has the thanks of the LOUISIANIAN for his generosity.

Advices from Gov. Pinchback is reassuring, he has had several interviews with the President and other leading republicans and expresses great confidence in the administration, he has been to Massachusetts and New York, and will be home during the coming week.

As usual the Bourbon riot in Mississippi has been caused by the Negroes, any one who are acquainted with Mississippi affairs can readily see the absurdity of such a statement. This is always the excuse for bulldozing.

VICTORY.

On Tuesday last the standard of universal suffrage under the able leadership of Gen. Mahone and his followers was led to victory by the combined forces of the Republicans and Readjusters of Virginia. The vain attempt of the Democratic press to rejoice over the seeming success in Mississippi and New York is completely checked by the overwhelming Waterloo encountered by the Bourbons in Virginia. The "Solid South" is broken, the despotism of Bourbon Democracy has received its death knell. The ballot has been liberated in Virginia and the cause of a free vote and an honest count vindicated by Gen. Mahone has triumphed completely. The open letter of Hon. Roscoe Conkling upon the Virginia question is looked upon with just pride by his thousands of followers all over the South; it is another evidence of his fidelity to the great principles of the Republican party and universal suffrage. Too much credit cannot be given to Senator Mahone, Governor Cameron and Mr. Riddleberger, for their manly defense of good government in the South, and the beginning of the liberation of the franchise in this section. The colored Republicans of Virginia are deserving of special praise. The valor and patriotism at this important crisis places them high up in the estimation of their oppressed brothers throughout the South. Notwithstanding the opposition thrown in their way by whitewashed Republicans and unscrupulous office seekers it could not swerve them from the path of duty. The estimate of this victory is far reaching in its results, it retires a Bourbon Senator, and places it within the possibilities that the electoral vote of Virginia will be added to the grand pyramid which will adorn Republican National success in 1884. The position of President Arthur upon this question confirms the confidence reposed in him by the Republicans of the Nation, feeling that the grand principles of Republicanism reached far beyond personal aggrandizement and vassaling policies, he has had the nerve to defy Bourbon criticism and come to the rescue of the party in the South. The lesson taught by Virginia on Tuesday last furnishes food for reflection to the masses of Republicans in this State. The same baneful influences that were at work in Washington with the late Administration looking to the ostracising of Senator Mahone for the purpose of controlling the Federal positions to the detriment of Republicans have been and is now at work in Louisiana. Every interest of the party and people is lost sight of in the scramble for retention of official positions. The Beattie Committee is the only vestige of Republicanism in this State. It represents those who form the rank and file of the party and who by their unanimous voice sent their representatives to Chicago to vote for Grant. Senator Kellogg and Congressman Darrell, who are the representatives of the party in this State should take a broad view of the situation and recognise the facts as they are. The past four years of republican inactivity in this State has been a farce and disgrace to the party. Instead of protecting the rights of the masses the whole Federal patronage has been used to crush out those who represented the will of the masses, and to control conventions against the interest of the party. The time has come now for a change, the time has come for the closing in of the ranks of the party in Louisiana and for the elevation of men of activity and influence to those important positions.

Virginia has led the way to success, let the republicans of this State profit by the same. Let us foster the friendship of liberal men like Mahone and ally them to men of standing like Judge Beattie and in the near future Louisiana will throw off the yoke of Bourbonism and take her rightful place in the ranks of Republican States.

Our crowded colums shuts out several important communications which will appear in our next.

A REPUBLICAN PRESIDENT AT LAST.

For the past four years the Republican party have been drifting about upon the sea of doubt; it being scarcely discernable which party had installed in the Executive chair the chief of the nation. What with Southern policies and conciliatory measures the grand old party had nearly disappeared. Its greatest and best leaders were persecuted and villified all over the country by half breed journals, and the Democrats seemed as jubilant as if they themselves had elected the President of the nation. Giants like Grant and Conkling, whose names were within themselves towers of strength and a terror to the Bourbons, were being placarded all over the country by office grabblers and every administration organ. Vice President Arthur was ridiculed and denounced for his fidelity to the great leaders who, with their coterie can alone rally the party. The familiar names of Logan and Cameron and other defenders of the party were being supplanted by policy men; the party was dying while the people looked on with astonishment.

The Bourbons, at the dictation of the head of a Republican Cabinet could drive the parties greatest leader from the floor of the Senate and demoralize the whole machinery of the government, there seemed to be one "hue and cry" all over the country and that cry was office. The South was abandoned, the rights of suffrage of the people were laughted at, the only consolation given to the freedmen was educate yourselves, whilst the means of public education were being abolished day by day. The Democratic press from center to circumference were unanimous in its approval of the Republican administration, such was the condition of affairs when President Arthur assumed the reins of the government. His manly position as a party leader and a party man has infused new life in the rank and file of the party; all over the country, the press of the enemy begins to cry out and denounce him as a stalwart and a radical President. The masses of the South who are devoted to Grant, Conkling and their followers, by the tone of the Democratic press, began to recognize that once more a Republican President sets at the helm of the nation and the magliners of these men with a death grip upon the Federal offices with weak voices begin to cry Grant, and Conkling and Arthur, and the party is preparing once more for battle. The people of Virginia has led the van, the open letter of Senator Conkling, the firm and decided position taken by the President in favor of the fusion in Virginia, has redeemed that grand old commonwealth from Bourbon rule, and the unanimous cry is a Republican President at last. The party can congratulate itself for having made such a wise choice. Already we can see the Republican banner, which was trailing in the dust, raising its victorious head for 1884, and the record and past history of our President tells us that we, as a race, have a friend, a sympathizer and a bold defender of our rights.

The party cares not for Democratic plaudits, if that is what the party needs, what need is there of a National Republican Convention, what need is there for the clarion voice of Roscoe Conkling and the ponderous logic of General Grant to ring all over the country in defence of Republican candidates? None whatever. We have only to wait until the Bourbons nominate their ticket and then indorse it.

The only thing that the Democrats could reasonably expect from a Republican administration, is a just administration of the laws and protection of the rights, interests and industries of the country. This the Republican party has done to its fullest extent. The prosperity of the country, the national debt, its foreign and commercial relations shows plainly that it is the party of progress, the party of universal rights. It is only in those sections where lawlessness and anarchy reigns, fortified by a solid South, where there is no sign of success. The party can now boast of a President who will protect the rights of those who elected him, who will not prostitute his office for Democratic plaudits. Already he has done enough to show that he would be a safe man for 1884, and Republicans all over the country can rejoice that we have a Republican President at last.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

The political war which raged in more than a dozen States on Tuesday last presents a striking and important lesson to the Republicans of this Nation. The result in a majority of the States shows that the party is still alive. In the South the party has much cause to rejoice over the results. Whilst in Mississippi our expectations were not realized owing to the shot gun policy, yet the seed sown by Gen. King will not be uprooted and we predict that Mississippi has gone Democratic for the last time. In Virginia the victory is complete. But the lesson comes from the great Empire State. A lesson which says to the Republican party halt! or your days are numbered. The political war which has been waged in that State not against the Democratic party but against the party's greatest leader, Roscoe Conkling, shows plainly what will be the result of this mode of proceedure is not stopped. Roscoe Conkling stands to day before the country as the most conspicuous man in American politics, made so first by his great ability and extraordinary resources. The eyes of the American people, has been upon the State of New York in this contest and it has been upon Mr. Conkling. The people awaited in breathless silence to see whether the maligners of this great man could make good their pledges to the Republican party. He was driven almost from its ranks, he was made the special target of half breed journals, his services were dismissed from the councils of the party, he was relegated to private life. The Convention was captured and controlled by half breeds. Mr. Conkling and his friends were traduced, the campaign was controlled by these giants and the battle was fought with what result the country knows. The State ticket in doubt, the Legislature lost, in fact a Waterloo for the Republican party. Where are the maligners of Conkling, where are the half breed leaders, who could lead the party to success in New York. They have been found wanting; but whilst the party has been routed in the great Empire State all is not lost, we have a bold and aggressive President, with sagacity and tact we have the great hero of the noble 306—he can be called from his retreat and in his hands can be placed the Republican banner of New York and he will lead the clans to victory. We have but to follow him from Chicago where he held his spartan band through 36 consecutive ballots without wavering or faltering, and when the party was buried beneath 329 he stepped to the front and routed the Democratic maligners of the man who they afterwards learned to worship, all along the line he led the party to success, he was a great man then, but he was soon struck down by the very agencies he had made great. The letter of acceptance of the Premier of the Nation showed plainly that Mr. Conkling was a doomed man, and what Republican can look upon the unparralled treatment toward Mr. Conkling without blushing with shame. But he who always led the party to success is doomed to lead it again. The half breeds have proven conclusively their inability to manage the party affairs in New York upon whose success depends to a large extent the success of the party in the Nation. Let them take a back seat, let the Republican journals who recanted put on sack cloth and ashes, and repent the injustice done to Roscoe Conkling: let loud mouthed office seekers realize that the interest of the party is greater than their individual interest, and let Mr. Conkling be placed in the foremost ranks in the councils of the Administration. The LOUISIANIAN feels proud of its position in defense of Mr. Conkling, feeling and knowing that we were carrying out the honest desires of our people. Our position and their desires have been vindicated by the result in New York. The party can no longer doubt that Mr. Conkling is the prime factor in Republican politics. Circumstances calls him again to the front, the voice of the Republican party calls him from his retreat, and we council now what we counciled before, peace. We hope that Mr. Conkling though burning beneath the sting of ingratitude will obey his party's call, and that the President will thrown around his Administration the giant's brain and support of Roscoe Conkling, his unsullied reputation and stainless character and when the tocsin will sound for 1884, let President Arthur and Grant, and Conkling and Logan, and Cameron go hand and hand to the battle, and lead the Republican forces again to success. The battle is over, the lesson is a good one and Conkling is vindicated.

Rooms State Central Republicans Executive Committee.

Corner Exchange Alley and Customhouse.
November 10th, 1881.

The Sub Executive Committee of the State Central Republican Committee of which Hon. Taylor Beattie is Chairman, met in accordance with call. The meeting was called to order by the chairman, Wm. M. Burwell. On motion H. C. C. Astwood was chosen secretary pro tem. A quorum answering to their names. The minutes of the last meeting was ordered to be corrected relative to the interview to be had with Senator Kellogg and Congressman Darrell.

The chair then stated that the object of the meeting was to renew their indorsement of June last as well as to congratulate Gen. Mahone, the Republicans and Readjusters of Virginia for their complete victory at the polls on Tuesday last. After the statement of the chair Mr. St. Ceran offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the committee has heard with pleasure the glorious result of the Virginia elections by which the government of a majority of the people of that State has been secured for universal freedom, universal suffrage and universal education, thereby establishing the principles of the Republican party upon a basis from which they can never be removed by the enemies of human freedom and of human intelligence.

Resolved, That in committing their cause to the advocacy of men who have kept their renewed allegiance to the Union, and who have never allowed in their State a white league Klu Klux or other secret association for the purpose of annulling the laws they had sworn to support, the Republicans of Virginia have secured a brave and honorable guard, pledged to defend Republican principles on the forum of debate or on the field of honor as may be elected by their opponents.

Resolved, That this victory will not only place the grand old mother of Washington and Jefferson square and solid within the citadel of the Union under the charge and guardianship of her own sons, but will teach other States of the South that by a similar sense of courage and good faith they can regain the confidence of the nation and guarantee to labor, great capital and enterprises entire safety of persons, property and sentiment.

Resolved, That we applaud the wisdom of President Arthur in having aided Senator Mahone and have no doubt that the same policy of recognizing none except Republicans of undoubted integrity and popularity identified in interest with the people as applicants for office, or candidates for representative stations. The Republicans of Louisiana, like those of Virginia, may come to the polls and have counted the great majority of voters now proscribed by their own fears and the apprehension of men of business and property.

Resolved, That having in June last indorsed union between the Republicans and Readjusters of Virginia and counseled the Republicans to place their entire trust and confidence in Mahone and Cameron, the Committee have demonstrated its sincerity and now pledges its endeavors to precipitate the future of Virginia by following as far as possible their example.

Resolved, That we congratulate Senator Mahone upon the signal and significant indications of his wisdom, integrity and courage, presented by the endorsement of the people of his State.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to Hon. W. M. Cameron, Hon. Wm. Mahone, and to His Excellency C. A. Arthur, President of the United States.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. Mr. W. H. Green moved that a circular letter be prepared and two hundred copies to be ordered printed by the Committee and forwarded to each member of the State Committee and each leading Republican organization in every parish of the State, looking to a complete organization of the party throughout the State. Mr. Davidson amended that for immediate action, the secretary be instructed together with the chairman to prepare the letter and forward the same immediately. The resolution as amended was adopted. Mr. Martinet moved that the chairman of the general Committee, Judge Taylor Beattie, be informed of the action of this Committee and that the names of the Committee be furnished for publication. The Committee then adjourned subject to call.

H. C. C. ASTWOOD,
Secretary pro tem.

Senator Kellogg is in town and is closely beset by office seekers and politician of every shade. We are pleased to find that the Senator is not carried away as many of our friends thought he would be by one sided statements it was predicted that when he came here all Beattieits would be slaughtered and that then would be music and dancing in the camp But Senator Kellogg realizes that the Beattieits, are republicans and have rights which others are bound to respect. The Senator is thoroughly posted and knows which way the land lies, his desire is peace and harmony.

The time has come for the abolishment of all organizations not republican in their principles, such as Grand Armies of the Republic, Soldiers Union and secret political organisations. Let republicans rally without respect to race color or previous condition in one grand and unanimous whole, let every men stand upon his own merits without the support of cliques or rings, we have a republican administration and we need no side shows.

The activity of the Beattie Committee in the interest of the party is highly commendable, its fidelity to the Mahone movement in Virginia is a very significant feature in its carreer. It is taking steps to organize the party throughout the State, Judge Beattie is a strong man and an uncompromising defender of the present administration there is no doubt as to the succes of his committee.

The elections, on the 15th will be a one sided affair as one having taken any action but the Beattie Committee the sinews of war being in the hands of the other side as usual the elections from a republican stand point must go by default.

The office of the Louisianian has been removed to 102 Chartres street.

IMPORTANT CABINET MEETING.

MACVEAGH AND THE GUITEAU CASE.

Washington Nov. 6.—The Star last evening said: "A very important meeting of the Cabinet was held in President Arthur's parlor directly after his return from Yorktown. It was of unusual length, and secrecy was maintained by the members, and the ominous looks which followed all the questions relating to the subjects discussed occasioned a good deal of comment at the time, particularly among the correspondents of the newspapers. Putting this and that together, and 'taking one consideration with another,' the Star is enabled to present a tolerably accurate history of the meeting. Every member of the Cabinet was present. The President, as soon as all were seated, stated that he had called the members together to consider the question of the prosecution of Guiteau; that from the facts that had come to his knowledge he believed the government to be entirely unprepared for the case. He added with a

GOOD DEAL OF EMPHASIS,

and accompanying his words with a clenched fist that came down with some force on the table, that he would consider it pre-eminently disgraceful to the government if, in the Guiteau case, as in the star-route cases, the government should confess itself unprepared to go on, and become compelled to ask a continuance. Attorney General MacVeigh was present, and gave no sign. The President, noticing MacVeagh's silence, put the question to him directly as to the preparation of the government to proceed in the Guiteau case. The Attorney General replied that he did not consider it any part of his business to give attention to criminal prosecutions. The President replied that this was a great State trial, and that the whole country looked to MacVeagh to see that it was conducted properly and efficiently. MacVeagh said there was no law or custom for the Attorney General to appear in criminal trials, and said he had been told so by Judge Jere Black.

The President then quickly and somewhat angrily asked MacVeagh how it had been in the Aaron Burr trial.

"Oh, but that was a trial for treason," MacVeagh replied.

"Yes," said the President, "and this is a trial for

MURDERING THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE

of the Nation, and, to my mind, it is the positive duty of the Attorney General to take charge of the case."

MacVeagh then reiterated that the law never contemplated that as any part of his duty.

The President replied that the statutes of the United States authorized the Attorney General to appear for the government at any time, in any Federal court, in any case in which he might deem it his duty to do so, and referred MacVeagh to the particular section of the law.

By this time there was a great deal of excitement around the Cabinet table. The lawyers of the Cabinet being appealed to, they agreed with the President.

MacVeigh maintained his position that it was beneath the dignity of the Attorney General to appear in a criminal case.

The President then asked him if he had done anything to obtain counsel to assist District Attorney Corkhill in the prosecution of Guiteau.

MacVeagh said that he had not; that that was a duty which belonged to the District Attorney himself if he desired additional counsel.

The President, with some warmth, said that that was a new suggestion to him, and that either MacVeagh or himself was

VERY IGNORANT OF THE LAW;

for, according to his reading of the United States statutes, it was made the express duty of the Attorney General to engage assistant-counsel in any case where, in his judgment, the interests of the government required.

MacVeagh said that he took a different view of his duty, and did not consider himself bound to take any part in the trial of Guiteau, or to procure additional counsel for that purpose. He said that in the star-route cases Colonel Corkhill had suggested a desire for the employment of William A. Cook as additional counsel, and MacVeagh said he had nothing to do with it, and Colonel Corkhill could do as he pleased in the matter.

The President said that the government should have able counsel, and he would himself direct, if MacVeagh declined to do so, that Judge John K. Porter, of New York, and Walter Dwidge, of Washington, be employed as additional counsel in the prosecution of Guiteau.

MacVeagh then said that, if the President desired it to be done, he would employ the gentleman named.

It is said that, at the close of this somewhat remarkable Cabinet scene, the President remarked that the Attorney General's knowledge of the law would be greatly improved by reading the statutes of the United States which define the duties of his office.

AN ENTERPRISING NEGRO GENTLEMAN.

The story of S. A Butler, given in the Southern Workman, is interesting and instructive. He is a Negro, reared in the United State, being the son of a preacher in Washington. He was educated in Paris, and became master of the French, German, and Italian languages, attracting Anson Burlington's attention, he made him his private secretary when appointed Minister to China. Butler soon left the service of the embassy, and held positions in one of the great American trading houses, and later with the Shanghai Navigation Company. Finally the steamers of the company were bought by a number of Chinese merchants, who took Butler into their employ and gave him full authority to reorganize as he thought best. Butler fully vindicated the confidence reposed in him, and managed the affairs of the company so judiciously that at the end of two years it had gained a net profit of $1,000,000 with every indication of heavy dividends in the future. The company now owns thirty-six steamers, and is becoming a formidable rival of European steamer owners, with whom is destined to arise a vigorous struggle for supremacy on the Pacific. Butler is the moving spirit in all the enterprises of the company.—Ex.

The children's concert composed almost entirely of children, given last Wednesday and Thursday night by the children of St. Augustine, was one of the most attractive affairs of the week. This is one of the annual affairs given for the benefit of the children by the church. Great credit reflects upon the conductors of the exquisite tableaux shown. The want of space will prevent us giving detail of the grand affair; but suffice to say the concert was a success.—Washington Sunday Item.

SCRATCH BACK.

The average colored politician is a moral coward. He allows white men to dupe him, then bluff him after his eyes are open. He must reform, and that quickly. Last week the Ohio election occurred and illustrated the ability of the soft shell Republicans to scratch the colored man. Col. Robert Harlan was one of thirteen candidates for the election to the Ohio Legislature from Hamilton county. The single colored man was defeated. Now who scratched? Is it a Republican county. Col. Harlan has always been a Republican, and he was on the regular Republican ticket. Republicans nominated him—Republicans scratched him—Republicans beat him. Now what are we going to do about it?

SCRATCH BACK.

But in this we are hindered by the weakness of the colored voter. White politicians bamboozle him by shouting Republicanism until he is such a thorough and irredeemable dupe that he believe it a positive sin to vote anything else but a straight ticket. He honestly believes that the perpetration of his right as a freeman depends upon his unquestioning support of every scoundrel and scalawag that proclaims himself a Republican. The colored voter is the arch dupe of American politics.

Either this or else he is a coward. His years of implicit obedience to party dictates have destroyed his manhood, and he does not dare to look a white man in the face and speak his opinion if contrary to Ring Rule. If there is a murderer on the Republican ticket, endorsed by the ring, the colored politicians can find numerous reasons to support him. If a colored man runs on the ticket and the ring say "scratch him," the craven obeys. Away with such suffrage.

If liberty is worth having, let us have it. If deficient in common sense and manpruut in manhood, let us break away from the duplicity and cowardness of to-day and show ourselves thinking freemen. Let us do as white men do—look out for our own interests. They give the example. They elect a colored man to defeat him—just as they please. They acknowledge no power superior to their convictions and they vote accordingly. They choose whatever ticket suits them best, han scratch to their hearts' content. They always scratch a colored man. With all their Republicanism and high sounding phrases they always scratch the black man. Let us scratch back. Not that we are to become Democrats nor forsake Republican principles, but let us follow fearlessly. If there are hypocrites on the Republican ticket, let us protest by word and deed. If other parties do us justice, let us acknowledge it and accept it with appreciation. Let us be for the race first and party afterward. Let us fight any and every party that withholds our rights and support the party which gives us full justice. Let us keep a political scrap book and make a record of the good Republicans who refuse to vote for a colored man. When they come before us for suffrage, let us snow them under with such a shower "scratched" of ballots that not even their political graves will ever be seen. Henceforth our political rule of action must be, YOU SCRATCH ME AND I'LL SCRATCH YOU. Nothing less than this will bring us our rights.—Chicago Conservator.

VIRGINIA.

WHAT WILL FOLLOW A READJUSTER MAJORITY IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Richmond Nov. 3.—In view of the fact that the Readjusters appear to have carried the Legislature, the Democrats are manifesting considerable interest in the results likely to grow out of this success. This session of the Legislature will be one of the most important held in the past ten years. A United States Senator, all of the members of the Supreme Court, nearly all of the Circuit Judges, all of the heads of the State departments and many other State officials are to be chosen. It is not probable that Hon. John F. Lewis, the Readjuster candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, or any other Republican, will be elected Senator. This will be given probably to Riddleberger or John E. Massey, the present State Auditor. Both of these men have been conspicuous in the Readjuster party ever since its organization. In fact Massey was one of the pioners in that movement. It is probable that one or more prominent Republicans will be given seats on the State Supreme Bench. Among the persons in that party most prominently mentioned in this connection are United States District Attorney L. L. Lewis, the brother of the Readjuster nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, and T. A. Taylor, of Montgomery, who was State Attorney-General under the Gilbert-Walker Liberal Republican regime in 1869. The Republicans will also come in for a fair share of the other State offices when distributed, as the negroes have been such an important factor to Mahone's success that he cannot fail to recognize their services when the patronage is given out. Some of the most intelligent of the colored supporters are to be given remunerative offices and clerkships. R. P. Brooks, the colored secretary of the Coalition-Republican committee, who has rendered good service to the Readjusters in this contest, is likely to secure a good position. He is a lawyer. All of the prominent Republicans, as well as Readjusters, not already provided for, will expect to be rewarded by Mahone. The horde of office-seekers attendant upon this session of the Legislature will probably surpass anything of the kind ever known here. While it is not believed that a Republican will be given the Senatorship, that party will have no special cause to complain of the one to whom it may be given. If the prize falls to the lot of Riddleberger, Massey or any other Readjuster, he will be in full sympathy with the administration and the National Republicans on all important issues likely to come up in the next few years.—N. O. Democrat.

COLORED STATE FAIR.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 2.—The State Fair of colored people, known as the North Carolina Industrial Fair, is now in progress here. It is the third annual fair. It was formally opened by Gov. Jarvis, who delivered an address full of wise and pertinent suggestions. He warmly congratulated the colored people on the exhibition which is a highly creditable one. Other addresses, by the Mayor, State Commissioner of Agriculture, and others were made. Ex Senator Bruce, of Mississippi, is expected to speak, and on Friday Hon. Z. B. Vance will deliver an address. The attendance is large and exhibitions, the best ever made here.—Huntsville Gazette.

Jeff Davis, a colored man, was sentenced to be hung in 1878, on the charge of murdering George Franklin and his sister. He has just been acquitted by the Circuit Court. Once he was on the gallows when a reprieve reached him. The day of execution has been fixed seven times, but the proceeding were stayed his attorneys moving for a new trial.—Conservator.

M. Martin Gladu, colored, formerly of Mobile, Land Agent of Cairo for Illinois Central R. R., recently sold eighty acres to Louis Green, a colored man from Louisiana. Green left a farm of one hundred and sixty acres south for this boys to work, and started out to locate another. He is on the right track.—Mobile Gazette.

President Arthur was one of the men who belonged to the original pannel for the freedom of our race.—Knoxville Bulletin.

THE ST. JAMES CHAPEL.

St. James Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity on Thursday evening last, it was the occasion of Bishop Wayman's lecture in reply to the infidel, R. G. Ingersoll. The audience was delighted with the Bishop's reasonings, and passed a unanimous vote on motion of Hon. J. Henri Rutch that little David had slain Goliath. After the lecture a public reception was tendered the Bishop at the St. James Academy Hall where he was introduced to a large number of friends. By special request notwithstanding our crowded columns we publish a synopsis of the lecture. The Bishop said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—One sacred historian gives to the world the information that there once lived an uncircumcised Philistine called Goliath of Gath. He had defied the armies of the living God. His appearance upon the plains terrified King Saul. There was no one who evinced a willingness to go out and meet him. David, the little shepherd boy, finally volunteered to go. And when Saul saw the bravery of the stripling he placed on him his own armor—but that did not suit David, therefore he took his shepherd's bag and gathered up a few smooth stones from the brook, placing them in his sling went out to meet the champion, and the very first blow he made Goliath fell. David seized the sword of his fallen antagonist and with it cut off his head and went back to the camp rejoicing. In attempting to meet this modern Goliath I shall not put on the armour of eloquence but with the sling of faith and the rocks of truth I go out to meet him and should I succeed in getting him down figuratively speaking, I shall take his own sword and with it take off his head and go on my way rejoicing. During the last few years a distinguished gentleman by the name of Robert G. Ingersoll has reaped an extensive revenue by representing on the American platform that bold, vulgar, blasphemous type of infidelity associated with the names of Bolingbroke, Voltaire and Paine. He has almost magnetised public attention not so much by brain or wealth of knowledge, as by the intemperate way which he has attacked the persons, doctrines, and precepts of the scriptures. If ever an intellectual pretender imposed on the skeptical public he is emphatically the gentleman. A more eloquent propagandist of dangerous unbelief has never represented the legal fraternity, or stood in the focus of public criticism. No cultivated and refined infidel can read his profane satires without discovering that he is a stranger to the science of reasoning and far from being honest both in the narrative of historical facts and the utterances of childish objections to Bible doctrine. He scorns alike logical coherency, solid argument and public respect. He spurns all approximation to that impartial study of the sacred oracles and the videnca of revealed religion that leads to Christ. He relies for his audience solely on the shaft of ridicule as they are held up piercing sacred truths. Ladies and gentlemen, allow me to pursue his defamation of that volume which philosophers have eulogised and for which martyrs have gone with victorious songs to the stake.

The Bishop reasoned at length, annihilating every position taken by Mr. Ingersoll to the complete satisfaction of his hearers, and concluded as follows:

To outline in a single lecture what the Bible has done for the promotion of civilization and refinement, would be like attempting to teach all known science in a single day.

For more than a thousand years before the art of printing was discovered, it was practically chained by the civil and ecclesiastical powers; yet it early closed up the vast Roman edifice where forty thousand spectators looked on the doomed slaves as they fought with wild beasts. It soon chiseled of the vases, lamps, and tables of Roman licentious cravings. It also closed the pagan temple of the Eternal City. It promptly then from their pedestals removed the countless Gods of Greece. Gradually it has planted western Europe with many institutions, both benevolent and educational. What the Bible has done for Scotland the most moral and Bible loving state on the map of the world, for Prussia, since the days of Luther; for the Indian tribes and the long forgotten Africans. Since the Bible has been translated into their own language, they now sing the same songs in that far off land that we sing in good old America. The Bible accompanied with the Gospel has entered that wilderness that under its magic wand has blossomed as the rose.

The distinguished gentleman Mr. Ingersoll assail the Bible as a book that ignores reason, *make its appeal to faith* and is replete with mysteries. I admit that reason *cannot* be a perfect standard by which the mysteries of religion are to be measured. The Bible is not in any way opposed to reason, it simply demands that men receive by faith those doctrines that are plainly and expressly presented and above the reach of reason.

The distinguished gentlemen clamors for a revelation, whose doctrines and duties are free from obscurities. It must submit its claims to the verdict of finite reason. He can credit the secrets of philosophy though he sails constantly on a chartless sea. He can readily assent to the claims of science, though he cannot comprehend the laws of gravitation that binds the spheres together as *they sweep* silently by and without accident through the field of either. He believes in the union of body and spirit, yet the mode of that union has been explained. He also accepts the theory of the naturalist that tell him the mysteries of insect life are wonderful. He certainly admire astronomers who assures him that the constellations are stocked with wonders as the steeds of the sky move on with charriots of fire through space; he listens to the roar of the wind, and watched the ocean waves roll in the storm. He hears the thunder mutter, and see the flashing of the lightning, and how the tall trees bend in the forest before it, but cannot point to the *cradle* of the one or the motive power of the other, but *can* receive no Bible truth that he cannot intellectually embrace. He must fathom that mind whose ways are past finding out. In the celebrated lecture of the distinguished gentleman, he boasts of the success of infidelity within the past quarter of a century. But I must take leave of this modern Goliath of Gath by saying to young ladies and gentlemen, fathers and mothers, cling to the Bible and Christianity for the mission of infidelity is to undermine your most valuable interest and blast your highest hopes. Its ambition is to force you out into the moral wilderness of dreary speculation and dark uncertainty. It has never conferred on any man mental rest or guided him to moral purity. It has made the lives of its great champions melancholy and their death chambers the scenes of anguish. I put this question to Mr. Ingersoll as a lawyer. Is it not a fact that the courts of England and America always admit the dying declaration of a deceased party to go to a jury as legitimate evidence, the presumption being no matter how big a liar a man may be while living, he will always tell the truth when dying? I shall introduce Mr. Hume first, he said, "I am affrighted and confounded by the solitude of my philosophy." Mr. Voltaire, who added, "I wish I had never been born." Dying he exclaimed, "I am abandoned by God and man." Hobbs, the giant of English infidelity said as he was expiring, "I shall be glad to find a hole at which to creep out of the world." I now put Mr. Ingersol on the stand, not to give evidence against himself, for no man is bound to do that; but I ask him to explain a part of that eloquent eulogy he delivered over the remains of his deceased brother in Washington City last summer.

"We cry aloud and the only answer is our wailing cry. From the voiceless lips of the unreplying dead there comes no word; but in the night of death hope *sees a star* and listening love can hear the rustle of a wing. He who sleeps here when dying mistaking the approach of death for the return of health whispered with his latest breath I am better now. Let us believe in spite of doubts and dogmas and tears and fears that these dear words are true of all the countless dead." I ask the distinguished gentleman to tell you what he means by the night of death and what star is it that hope sees. This is as good christian theology as any minister can preach. But now I will give the dying declaration of a few christian men. Luther said, "The principles of the Gospel which I have preached to others afford me solace while dying." Wesley said, "The best of all the Lord is with us." McKendree said, "All is well for time and eternity." Dr. Tyngc, "Stand up for Jesus." Alfred Cookman said, "I'm sweeping through the gates washed in the blood of the lamb."

Ladies and gentlemen, when the future historian shall come to portray in glowing colors the war fought by the Bible and Christianity on the one side, and infidelity and skepticism on the other, may the shout go up from centre to circumference, though Ingersol has "slain his thousands," little David his "tens of thousands."

When Lake Pontchartrain is bridged it will be just a walk over for those of the boys who may accidentally miss the train to the summer resorts.

LETTER FROM PHILADELPHIA.

COMMERCE—COTTON—TARIFF CONVENTIONS—MONEY—RAILROAD STOCKS—THE OUTLOOK FOR 1882.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Nov. 8.

Commercial activity throughout the Northeast continued unabated. Exports are beginning to improve. Prices are leaning towards buyer's interests. All the markets present wonderful activity; as yet there are no indication of weakness. Money is abundant. The stocks of manufactures are all exhausted and mills and factories are working on orders which are generally far behind.

Cotton holds its own. Liverpool is 225,000 short and foreign buyers have forwarded instructions to make heavy purchases under the best possible circumstances. The receipts of cotton at all the American ports up to September 1, were 173,813 bales less than for the same time last year. Augusta shows a decline in cotton receipts from 77,213 bales up to this date last season, to 54,006 bales for this season. Cotton receipts at Baltimore are large. The New England manufacturers are undecided what course to pursue. The crop is large but it comes in slowly and speculators are intimidated.

New Yorkers are more deeply concerned over the St. Louis commercial convention than they admit. The statisticians are endeavoring to prove by figures that there is no danger for the completion of the improved Mississippi river. There will be quite a fight made over the effort of the Western agricultural and commercial influences to obtain government aid. The East will not quietly sit and watch the Mississippi made a great national highway. The railroad influences will join in a manner which will not furnish ammunition to their enemies.

Industrial interests are rapidly rising into prominence, and political issues are being cast aside. This is the most encouraging sign of the better times. Business interests have been too long subordinated to political matters in all parts of the country. The Northern manufacturers are holding to tariff conventions this month; one in Chicago on the 15th inst., and one in New York on the 30th. Both are receiving much attention and will voice a powerful sentiment in favor of such duties as will afford protection without oppressing agricultural interests. At least this is the programme. Voorhies speech at Atlanta has surprised his hosts of friends in the North, and he has found it necessary to make explanations.

There is little probability of another monetary scare. Cash is returning in large volume to the seaconst. Loans are increasing and rates are declining. October shows the largest volume of business ever transacted in our history, and 32½ per cent. larger than for October 1880. Requirements are increasing. The nation seems to be expending every dollar its people earns.

All kinds of known railroad stocks are strong, but there is some anxiety over rumors of fresh combinations. The trunk line war is virtually over, and all parties have gracefully retired from the contest. The volume of freight is so great that rates have been advanced accordingly. Thus ends the useless struggle.

At present there are in round numbers nine millions bushels wheat and ten million bushels corn, at Atlantic ports and Montreal, which is double the stock at this time last year. Canal deliveries since June 1 have been just one-half what they were same time last year.

A bitter commercial war is in progress. The trunk line war is only temporarily settled. The chiefs will enter the arena again. The dispute between them cannot be settled by conciliation. The P. R. R. has put on a lightning express which makes the distance between Philadelphia and Chicago in 23 hours and 25 minutes.

It is authoritatively settled that railroad freights will be advanced. A second lightning express is to be put on.

The iron industry is in excellent condition, prices have steadily improved. Pig iron for mills sells at $22 to $23, for foundries, $25 to 26.

Bar iron is $58 per ton bridge iron from $60 to $80 according to shape. All mills are far over sold and could take far more business but decline to accept risks. Foreign iron markets are firm and demand is heavier than it has been for years. New Orleans commission men in iron have negociated large contracts for deliveries of steel rails next year. Large shipment of cotton mill machinery were made this week and fresh contracts are coming in.

The Philadelphia merchants and manufactories at Atlanta write most enthusiastic letters of the wonderful display of agricultural and industrial products there. The intercharge of news will very probably lead to more intimate business relations. The desire to use machinery as a substitute for hand labor is a welcome indication.

The large manufacturing establishments of Boston Mass., are doing a larger volume of business than they have done for twenty years, and are making more money than ever before, consumers of wool are afraid to carry very large stocks lest a decline would take place.

The prospects for an extraordinarily active year are very flattering. The projected railway mileage extension of Canada and Mexico is 16,000 miles, which calls for 16,000,000 tons iron and steel rails. About 1000,000 tons are ordered. The balance is to be made during the last half of the year as the steel mills are all sold ahead up to July. This construction involves an outlay of $400,000,000. This enormous improvement draws in its train a vast amount of industrial activety. The hardware establishments of the New England and Middle States are behind hand to the extent of millons of dollars. The print and woolen works are making over time. The machine shops and steel works are surely pussed with business. The locomotive works and car shops are refusing orders.

Respectfully,

D.

Local.

Senator Kellogg arrived in the city on Monday 7th inst.

Hon. George Drury has returned from Washington, D. C.

Hon. Charter B. Darrell was in town this week.

Senator Kellogg leaves to-day for his plantation on the Teche.

The Herlic coaches are rapidly growing into popular favor.

Mr. F. K. Jones, brother of Senator Jones of Nevada has been appointed Coiner at the Mint.

Handsome chandliers will soon be placed in the hall- ways and corridors of the third floor of the Customhouse.

There are many merchants from the country in town purchasing fall and winter stock of goods.

The new passenger depot of the Louisville and Nashville road at the foot of Canal street will soon be completed.

Mr Geo. L. Smith, formaly Collector of Customs at this Port, is now the proprietor of a bathing establishment at Hot Springs, Ark.

Mrs. Antoine and the Misses Antoine of Shreveport, the lady and daughter of ex Lieut. Gov. Antoine are in the city. They will remain in the city during the winter season.

Last Tuesday evening there was quite an animated discussion between curbstone politicians at the favorite rendez-vous corner Canal Rampart about "Red Justice in ole Virginny."

During the current week the weather has been very variable: cold, warm, light rains, heavy showers, cloudy indicating more rain, probably to be followed by a cold Norther which will herald winter.

Owing to the sudden illness of Mr. James Crow, one of the flyers the Buzzards did not play that game of base ball with the Hernshiems last sunday Crow dislikes to be called Jim in the same breath.

One of our lady friends informs us [confidentially] that one of her friends communicated to her (sub rosa) that a certain petite belle has been sending to intimate friends pieces of very fine frosted cake. Has there been another mysterious wedding?

Did the Jewess (?) who was recently im Portered in the Mint go in on colored representation? We are informed that one of the white lady clerks refuses to sit near or converse with the Jewess. Too esthetic to take to a Mint Jew-lip.

An eloping bridal party from Lafourche arrived in the city last Monday via the Morgan road, and their sudden appearance caused a ripple of excitement in the household of one of our estimable friends. The blushing bride is truly beautiful. They are both youthful and quite romantic.

While on the Boulevard Canal last Tuesday afternoon, our attention was attracted to a suspiciously awkward figure on a gray horse, which we recognized by the smiling countenance and fully identified by the ponderous head as the youthful father of an interesting family wending his way home to a happy fireside.

A cigar machine which consists of a wrapper cutter and roller has been invented by a gentleman of this city. Last Saturday, at an exhibition of the machine it proved very successful and it is claimed by the inventor that it will make 2000 cigars a day. The rights of the patent have been bought by a New York Company for $200,000 who will manufacture the machine for sale.

Lovers of the sport of hunting who left the city limits during the cold weather of last week for their favorite spots found plenty and excellent game. The bayous, small lakes, marshes and swamps in the near vicinity of the city abounds with teal ducks, poules d'eaux, snipe, wild geese and quails, while the woods and prairie is a good hunting ground for the rabbit, deer and even the bear.

The Mutual Benevolent Society of the Demoiselles de l'Avenir will give a grand Calico Ball on Saturday, November 19, at the Equity Hall, on Robertson street, between Kerlerec and Columbus streets. Committee on Invitation: Misses Nathalie Daret, Cecile Christophe, Georgiana Torrestre, Derbeline Mere, L. Glapion, Marie Dellingham, Marie Duteau, Marie Eug ne. Admission, gentlemen 50 cents.

We are glad to note the arrival of that estimable and talented young lady Miss. Cornilia McCarthy. We also learn that Miss McCarty offers her musical talent to the public by offering to accomodate a few scholars at her residence on St Ann street between Robertson and Claiborne streets; those who are acquainted with the musical ability of this young lady will not fail to avail themselves of this rare occasion.

The residence of Mrs. Sarah Johnson corner Customhouse and Derbigny streets was a delightful place to be at on Tuesday evening last. The young folks were out in full glee, a more pleasant and delightful scene is seldom seen in our social circles it was the occasion of the Soiree Dansante given by the young Misses of the Golden Circle. Too much credit cannot be given to the President Miss Mamie Kemuer. The Secretary Mrs Lily Yennerwine and the Treasurer Miss. Lulu Johnson for the complete success of this rare social treat. The LOUISIANIAN extend thanks for courtesies received.

The New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad Company propose to span Lake Pontchartrain by a bridge or trestle work, and the contract for building the same has been awarded to the firm of Felcher, Wessenberger & Co., of Chattanooga, Tenn. It is estimated that the work will cost about $1,250,000. The firm propose to build saw-mills of their own on both sides of the lake. The company having purchased the gardens and improvements and right of way of the Spanish Fort Road, it is probable that the terminus of the New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad will be at the corner of Canal and Basin streets.

Prof. W. H. Pilcher will give a grand Organ Recital at St. Philip's Episcopal Church, on Monday evening, November the 14th. Our people have the opportunity on this occasion of attending one of the grandest musical entertainments ever given in this city.

There are few organists who are solo artists will venture to give organ concerts, rendering music of the old masters, acceptably. The Professor will also be accompanied in the choicest vocal selections by one of the best talented volunteer choirs in the city. Prof. Pilcher will give a series of Organ Recitals commencing the following Monday. Admission 25 cents.

The River.

DEPARTURES MONDAY.

Bayou Sara, Fanchon, 5 p m
Plaquemine, Whisper, 5 p m
Alexandria, Jno. D. Scully, 5 p m

DEPARTURES TUESDAY.

Vicksburg, R. E. Lee, 5 p m
Donaldsonville, Belle of the Coast, 11 a m

DEPARTURES WEDNESDAY.

Bayou Sara, Corona, 5 p m
Ouachita River, Clara S., 5 p m

DEPARTURES THURSDAY.

Arkansas City, J. M. White, 5 p m
Donaldsonville, Belle of the Coast, 12 m

DEPARTURES FRIDAY.

Bayou Sara, Fanchon, 5 p m
Plaquemine, Whisper, 11 a m

DEPARTURES SATURDAY.

Vicksburg, Natchez, 5 p m
Bayou Sara, Corona, 5 p m
Ouachita River, Earle, 5 p m
Donaldsonville, Belle of the Coast, 12 m

Pilcher Grand Organ Recital.

BY WM. H. PILCHER.

With Vocal Selections by the Choir of St. Philips P. E. Church.

1 Organ Solo—Offertoire in C op. 70 Batiste.

WM H PILCHER.

2 Vocal Selection—Glory to God on High "Mozart's 12 mass" Mozart. By the Choir of St. Philips Church.

G H FATHERWHATHER Director.

3 Organ Solo—Home! Sweet Home! op. 30. - - - Buck.

WM H PILCHER.

4 Vocal Selection—Consider the Lilies Topliff.

"Quartett"—Miss G Mrs G Mr N and T.

Intermission—Refreshments served in Chapel.

PART SECOND.

1 Organ Solo—Offertoire in A flat, op. 23 No 2 - - - Batiste.

WM H PILCHER.

2 Vocal Selection—Father of Mercies. Bellini.

Trio Miss F Mrs G and Mr F

3 Vocal Selection—Hear Our Prayer. Abbott.

Trio Miss G Mrs F and Mr D

4 Wm Tell—Organ Solo, Rossini.

WM H PILCHER.

5 Vocal Selection—Jesus Saviour of my Soul. - - - Bighini.

"Quartett." By the Choir.

6 Organ Solo—Triumphal March Clark.

WM H PILCHER.

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 14th, 1881,

Commencing at half past 7 o'clock.

Admission 25 Cents.

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THIS IS THE ONLY LOTTERY EVER VOTED ON AND ENDORSED BY THE PEOPLE OF ANY STATE.

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TUESDAY, DECEMBER, 13, 1881

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New Orleans, La.,

ON

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1881,

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ONE CAPITAL PRIZE..... $100,000
ONE CAPITAL PRIZE..... 5,000
ONE CAPITAL PRIZE..... 20,000

One Prize to every Nine Tickets.

11,279, Prizes, All Amounting To

$522,500.

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Look at the Extraordinary Distribution!

100,000 Tickets at Ten Dollars Each!

LIST OF PRIZES

1 Prize of	$100,000	$100,000
1 Prize of	50,000	50,000
1 Prize of	20,000	20,000
2 Prizes of	10,000	20,000
4 Prizes of	5,000	20,000
20 Prizes of	1,000	20,000
50 Prizes of	500	25,000
100 Prizes of	300	30,000
200 Prizes of	200	40,000
600 Prizes of	100	60,000
10,000 Prizes of	10	100,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100 Approximations of $200 each for the series of fifty numbers on each side of the number drawing the $100,000 prize, are		$20,000
100 Approximations of $100 each for the series of fifty numbers on each side of the number drawing the $50,000 prize, are		10,000
100 Approximations of $75 each for the series of fifty numbers on each side of the number drawing the $20,000 prize, are		7,500
11,379 Prizes, amounting to		$522,500

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Fifths, $2; Tenths, $1.

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Address M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

Remit by Postoffice Money Order, New York Exchange, or draft on New Orleans. Register your letters containing currency, or send by express.

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Write for circulars or send orders to

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Same person at No. 212 Broadway, New York.

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Harper's Bazaar, one year	4 00
The THREE above named publications, one year	10 00
Any TWO above named, one year	7 00
Harper's Young People, one year	1 50

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Harper's Weekly, one year	4 00
Harper's Bazar, one year	4 00
The THREE above-named publications, one year	10 00
Any Two above named, one year	7 00
Harper's Young People, one year	1 50

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By which any Child or Person can play any of the Popular Airs at once without STUDY, PREVIOUS PRACTICE, or even Musical Talent. The Company will FORFEIT $1,000 if any Child ten years old fails to play ANY ONE of our Popular Tunes on the PIANO, ORGAN or MELODEON within ONE HOUR after receiving the Music and Instructions, provided said child can count, with the figures before it, from 1 to 100 correctly.

7 Pieces of Music, with Instructions,

Mailed to any address on receipt of $1.00. Enclose one cent postage stamp for Catalogue of Tunes. ☞Agents wanted in every State and County in the Union.

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215 & 217 Walnut Street, Philada., Pa.
Sept 10tf.

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF PREMISES

The following circular has been issued by the Board of Health:

SANITARY MEASURES TO BE ENFORCED BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,
of the State of Louisiana,
State-House, April 22, 1880.

1. House-to-house inspectors must be pressed as rapidly as possible.
2. Order the abatement of all nuisances.
3. Order the emptying and disinfection of all foul privies.
4. Order the periodic disinfection at intervals of not less than seven days of all privies and water closets.
5. Order the cleansing and disinfection of all foul alleys and yards.
6. Enforce the ordinance which compels all citizens to place all garbage and refuse matters of dwellings, hotels, stores, markets, manufactories and stables in boxes or barrels, or other suitable receptacles, for removal by the garbage carts.

DISINFECTION.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana deem it important that the people should be instructed with regard to the value and importance of disinfection, for the removal of foul gasses and emanation, and for the destruction of the poisons of infectious and contagious diseases.

To accomplish the greatest good for the preservaton of the health of the people, disinfection should be practiced at regular intervals throughout the entire year; but more fully, and frequently in the city of New Orleans, during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October.

By disinfection and household sanitation, the people should seek to avert or prevent pestilence and should not delay the practice of these important measures, until disease is actually developed, by the neglect and violation of sanitary laws. Each citizen, therefore, by obeying rigidly sanitary laws becomes the guardian of the health of his household.

New Orleans is whithout sewers, and the privies necessarily contain at all times an immense amount of foecal matter. Even under the most energetic system of removal of the contents of the privies, it is essential that disinfection be used in this hot, moist climate, at regular intervals. It should be borne in mind, however, that disinfection cannot be substituted for want of cleanliness or of ventilation, but should be used for the prevention of these putrefactive processes which result in the generation of compounds and agents deleterious to man.

In the selection of disinfectants reliable agents should be secured, which can be procured in a state of purity, and at so small a cost that they can be used in adequate quantities and at stated intervals.

DISINFECTION OF PRIVIES AND WATER CLOSETS.

For disinfection of privies, cess-pools, water closets and vaults, use the following:

Sulphate of iron (green vitriol or copperas) 3 pounds; Calvert's carbolic acid No. 5, 1 pint; water, 4 gallons; dissolve the green vitriol in hot water, and when cool add the carbolic acid.

Add one gallon of this mixture to the privy or water closet to be disinfected, and thereafter one quart every fifth day, or oftener, if any foul smell is devolved from the privy.

Lime should not be used in the disinfection of privies, as it decomposes the salt of ammonia.

This objection, however, does not apply to the sulphate of lime (plaster of Paris), which may be used with advantage in combination whith carbolic acid and copperas.

The walls of privies and all unpainted wood work should be whitewashed.

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Fresh slaked lime, chloride of lime, plaster of Paris and sulphate of iron should be prinkled over damp and foul places, drains and yards. For disinfection of such places a simple solution of sulphate of iron or copperas, in proportion of one and a half pounds to the gallon, may also be used. The copperas solution may be prepared in large quantities for markets, stables and slaughter houses, foul yards, drains and gutters, by hanging a basket containing about seventy pounds of copperas in a barrel of water.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.
President Board of Health.

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The season is rapidly approaching, if it have not already arrived, when something must be done to preserve health and prevent some forms of fevers that depend on blood poisoning. The following is a very good disinfectant: Take three pounds of copperas and dissolve it in four gallons of hot water, and then add, cold, one pint of carbolic acid (calvert's No. 5 is as good as any) and the mixture is all ready for use.

One gallon will serve to disinfect a foul privy vault. The operation of disinfection should be repeated every week or two. Lime should not be thrown in privy vaults. Plaster of Paris may, however, be freely used. For sinks, kitchens, open drains, yards, stables and alley-ways that give off bad odors, use freshly slacked lime, plaster of Paris, copperas sprinkled about. See to it that your lot is well drained and that no kitchen slops stand in your yard. Prevent privy vaults from overflowing. Whitewash unpainted sheds, privy vaults, fences and you will soon perceive that you are doing a good sanitary work.

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A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shal receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

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The office of the Louisianian has been removed to 102 Chartres street.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

OFFICE OF CIVIL SHERIFF
PARISH OF ORLEANS
New Orleans, October 21 1881.

BY AND UNDER AUTHORITY OF a Proclamation issued by His Excellency SAMUEL DOUGLAS McENERY, Governor of the State of Louisiana, dated on the 19th day of October, A. D. 1881, directing me to cause an election to be held in the Second and Fifth Representative Districts of the parish of Orleans respectively, to fill the respective vacancies that have occurred in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State by the death of THOS. DEVEREAUX, late Representative of the Second Representative District of the parish of Orleans, and by the death of FELIX LEGENDRE, late Representative of the Fifth Representative District of said parish.

Notice is hereby given that an election will be held in conformity with Act No. 58 of the extra session of 1877, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of November, A. D. 1881, from 7 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the afternoon, throughout the following Representative Districts for the following purposes, to wit:

1. Throughout the Second Representative District of the parish of Orleans: For the purpose of electing a Representative from said district to the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Thomas Devereaux, late Representatives of said district.

2. Throughout the Fifth Representative District of the parish of Orleans: For the the purpose of electing a Representative from said district to the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Felix Legendre, late Representative of said district.

THOMAS DUFFY,
Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.